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The

# Hongkong Telegraph.

**TODAY'S WEATHER:** Light or moderate ENE winds; mainly fair; a few scattered drizzle showers in the early morning.  
1 p.m. Observations: Barometric pressure, 1016.3 mbs. 30.01 in. Temperature, 81.5 deg. F. Dew point, 71 deg. F. Relative humidity, 67%. Wind direction, NNE. Wind force, 10 knots.  
Low water: 4 ft. at 6.10 p.m. High water: 7 ft. 5 in. at 12.40 a.m. (Friday).

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VOL. III NO. 237

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1948.

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## PALESTINE MEDIATOR



Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunch, acting United Nations mediator in Palestine, since the death of Count Folke Bernadotte, is continuing to carry out the Count's policy not to request personal protection in strife-torn Palestine. The American Negro professor is calmly keeping the lid on the Holy Land truce in spite of warnings from Jewish terrorists that he is the next man marked for death.—AP Picture.

## BACK TO WORK

Rome, Oct. 6.—Rome's 14,000 municipal workers whose 10-day old strike had threatened the city's milk and meat supplies resumed duty today. This followed an agreement under which the Municipality granted an advance of 12,000 lire against the month's extra pay which the workers normally received at Christmas.

A condition of the settlement was that negotiations for salary increases should continue.—Reuter.

## EDITORIAL

### Security Council's Dilemma

RUSSIA is going to have nothing to do with the Security Council discussions on the Berlin dispute. That is understandable in view of the Soviet argument that inclusion of this controversial subject on the Council's agenda is illegal under the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. Any willingness to recognize the debate by participation in it would be tantamount to the Russians repudiating their own original viewpoint. Nevertheless there are signs that the Soviet boycott does not mean a walk-out. Mr. Vyshinsky, it would appear, is going to attend the debate as an observer—a distinction with an important difference. For Russia to walk out of the United Nations would constitute a well-nigh irrevocable move—and Soviet diplomacy only allows for that as a last resort. Moreover, it must be confessed, Mr. Vyshinsky possesses a joker which may yet beat the Western powers' ace of trumps: that is, whether the Security Council, assuming it decides on the evidence to find Russia guilty of compromising the peace of the world by its policy and actions in Berlin, will go any further than a formal reprimand. The refusal of the Russians to take any part in the debate can make but small difference to its course, for the Soviet defence has already been reiterated before the General Assembly. And even the evidence of the complaining Western powers will largely be repetition in the light of Mr. Bevin's recent address to the Assembly and the simultaneous publication of the three-power notes dealing in detail the Kremlin's behaviour within the last few days. Of greater importance will be the decisions reached by the Security Council after the case of the Western powers has been fully presented. The Council must, of necessity, be faced with a dilemma. If it

proposes direct action under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter it will be thwarted by the Russian veto. If it refers the subject back to the Four Powers it will be, in effect, supporting the Soviet contention that it is a matter which can only legally be dealt with by those powers. If it refers the dispute back to the General Assembly it will be tantamount to the Security Council's own admission that it is not competent to deal with the matter. There remains, it has been pointed out, another decision, but one which carries with it the possibilities of such dangerous repercussions that it is extremely doubtful whether the Council will feel justified in taking such a drastic step. Under the Charter the Council can apply wide economic sanctions and the severance of diplomatic relations. Any such action must lead to Russia's self-excommunication from the family of nations. The unhappy choice which appears to lie before the Security Council is whether to make moderate recommendations which can only leave the situation unchanged, or to make the Berlin issue a test of the Council's strength as an executive body representing international right and justice. To decree that the Russians must lift the Berlin blockade, must immediately restore four-power control of the German capital, and must respect the legal status of the Magistrat will not be sufficient. The burden which rests on the Council is to decide how such decrees, if they are made, are to be enforced. The Soviets may be prepared to respect majority opinion and conform to the Council's instructions, but this seems unlikely. In view of the Kremlin's insistence that Russia is behaving within her rights in Berlin. Perhaps the best that can be hoped for is that the Russians will, at the last minute, reveal a more conciliatory frame of mind enabling the problem to be settled once and for all by the dispute without further action being necessary on the part of the United Nations.

## STILL A CHANCE OF SETTling THE BERLIN DISPUTE

### Western Powers Make Offer To Russians

### LIFT BLOCKADE REQUEST

Paris, Oct. 6.—The United States and Britain today offered the Soviet Union a reasonable way to end the Berlin crisis, but vowed before the whole world and Mr. Vyshinsky, never to surrender to Russian coercion in Berlin.

Mr. Vyshinsky heard the United States offer to attend the big four council of Foreign Ministers meeting on German problems the "moment" the Berlin blockade is lifted. He also heard the pledge to stay in Berlin.

America's delegate, Dr. Philip Jessup consumed the entire morning meeting with an 80-minute indictment of the Soviet Union. Britain's polished old time diplomat, Sir Alexander Cadogan, opened the afternoon meeting with more of a general and less detailed statement which gave "full endorsement" of the American statement.

France's Alexandre Parodi, joined them later today in the same complaint against Russia and in the same offer to the Russians of a way out of the Berlin crisis.

The West's position was in effect a willingness to drop its charges against Russia and begin immediate big four negotiations on any of the German problem the "moment" the blockade is lifted.

But if the Soviets persist in the blockade, the West will pursue its programme to have the majority of world to brand Russia as the aggressor and a threat to peace.

#### DENUNCIATION

Sir Alexander denounced calmly, but with firmness Russia's "unilateral... illegal... forcible... arbitrary" action and the use of threat of force and duress against her allies in Berlin.

But he also, at the last minute, added two pages to his prepared address, deploring the Russian decision to refuse to participate in the Berlin discussion even though their delegates are attending the meetings.

Sir Alexander said: "Have they no arguments or is it that their minds are already made up to refuse acquiescence in anything that this Council may recommend?"



SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN

"Is that the way by which the Soviet delegation seek peace and understanding?" "How can we progress toward a solution of the difficulties if one party refuses to join the discussion?" "I fear that too often on the short history of the Security Council that we have seen parties to the dispute coming to this table with the little desire to adjust conflicting views and making moderate statements of their own case and—worse still—attacking and imputing base motives to the other side. Too often we have found certain delegates refusing their co-operation in search for peaceful solution."

#### NO DURESS NEGOTIATIONS

He expressed "great regret" at Russia's "non-co-operation". But he promised the Council that Britain was prepared to place itself "in the hands of the Council" and carry out in good faith any resolution it adopted.

Like Dr. Jessup, Sir Alexander stated emphatically "there can be no negotiations" with Russians under conditions of duress which the blockade creates.

He ridiculed as inconsistent Russia's attempt to blame the blockade on "technicalities" or credit it to "defence" against currency reform.

Sir Alexander said: "These allegations are unfounded... Indeed events have shown that each new restriction was part of a deliberate coercive plan... an action taken by the Soviet Government amounted nothing less than the exercise of illegal pressure upon His Majesty's Government in furtherance of its political and economic objectives."

He accused the Russians of entering the direct negotiations without good faith. He said: Documents show conclusively the intention of the Soviet Government in entering on the discussions was not to reach any settlement of the matter, but to secure these same political and economic advantages in Berlin, which it had in the first place secured by the imposition of the blockade."

#### COUNCIL ADJOURNS

The Security Council recessed its "trial" of Russia late today, probably until next week to give the Soviet Union a chance to accept the Western Powers' proposal for ending the Berlin crisis.

The chairman, Dr. Juan Bismarck of Argentina, proposed after the hearing today the American, British and French cases against Russia that the Council go into an intermediary waiting period. He did not elaborate, adding only that the next meeting on Berlin would be called by the President at an appropriate time.

The sudden decision came after a day devoted to formal presentation of the West's indictment of Russia during which Mr. Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate, attended the sessions, apparently for the moment. (Continued on Page 5)

## Russia May Play Ball

Berlin, Oct. 6.—Well-informed Western sources said today there was a "fair chance" Russia would accept the Western proposal to end the blockade of Berlin in exchange for an immediate meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers on Germany. However, sources were sceptical that there would be any advantages for the West.

"Why shouldn't Russia accept? The Soviets still would be in a position to clamp a blockade on again any time it suited their purpose," said one source.

A high American Army official said he did not anticipate a formal announcement if the blockade were lifted.

"Traffic probably would simply start moving. Or someone in the railway administration might call to ask why we and the British have not started moving at check points along the Soviet zonal frontier." — United Press.

## "Grave Defeat" For Malaya Insurgents

### MALCOLM MACDONALD'S CLAIM

Singapore, Oct. 6.—A few hours after Sir Henry Gurney had been installed as High Commissioner to the Federation of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur today, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General for South East Asia, stated that the Communist insurgents had recently "suffered a grave defeat."

In a broadcast over Malaya Radio, Mr. MacDonald said that since June, 187 terrorists had been killed and 155 captured. Of this total, 332 were Chinese and only six Malays.

"Most of these Chinese," he said, "were not born in Malaya but were immigrants with no loyalty to the country."

Mr. MacDonald said the uprising was "engineered by a few thugs and international Communists who are the agents of foreign interests and powers." The peace of Malaya was being disturbed by between 3,000 and 5,000 terrorists, he added.

The Commissioner-General said the terrorists seemed powerless to mount a major offensive and in four months had been unable to establish a unified command.

#### SLOW PROCESS

Gangster bands were operating without central direction or plan, he said, but the process of cleaning them up would be slow.

One criticism of the authorities had been that they had not disarmed all guerrilla organisations after Malaya had been liberated. This time, he promised, no one would be allowed to hide weapons for future use.

The Prime Ministers of the Malayan States finally attended the installation ceremony in order of precedence, after they had protested last night against the proposed order of arrival and the arrangements had been amended.

The Sultan of Johore adhered to his original decision not to be represented.

The new Commissioner told the gathering that, as a newcomer to Malaya, he would do his utmost to know and understand them.

#### PATROL AMBUSHED

Ten Gurkhas were killed and nine wounded when Communist insurgents ambushed a patrol near Lintang, in Perak, last night, in Southern Johore, two British soldiers of the Devon Regiment were wounded in guerrilla fighting yesterday.

The ambush occurred 20 miles north of Ipoh in the unsettled Sungei Siput area where three European planters were murdered in a wave of terrorism last June.

The terrorists' first burst of fire killed the Chinese driver of the Gurkhas' lorry, which overturned, and the Gurkhas were attacked with gun fire and hand grenades as they crawled out from underneath the lorry.

Other terrorists attacked the village of Kerling, on the main Kuala Lumpur-Ipoh road tonight, shooting dead a Malayan police officer, a Malayan special constable,

and a Malayan woman and wounding a Chinese.

One of the terrorists was killed with his own Sten gun by a special constable's son who attacked him barehanded. A second terrorist was also killed and another wounded.—Reuter.

## SUPERFORTRESS EXPLODES

Waycross, Georgia, Oct. 6.—A B-29 superfortress bomber carrying confidential equipment exploded "like a thunder clap" over the edge of Waycross today, killing eight members of the crew.

Four of those aboard jumped out and landed safely in a farm field. The fuselage, trailed by a wing and other bits and pieces, fell into the soft mud ringing a swamp.

Four bodies were found in the mud and four others half-buried in the mud.

The survivors said they were ordered not to discuss the plane or its cargo.—Reuter.

## Jews & Arabs May Settle Palestine Issue

Paris, Oct. 6.—The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Shertok, told a press conference today that there was a very strong possibility of the Palestine issue being settled by direct negotiations between the Arabs and Jews.

He said that it "was a question of time" until they met to settle differences. He said that Israel was unable to accept the Bernadotte report "even as a basis for discussion" and thought that the proposal to give Negev to the Arabs alone was enough to make it unacceptable.

Mr. Shertok said that there could be no question of trading West Galilee. He said that the proposal to internationalise Jerusalem would infringe Israel's sovereignty and that at most the Walled City should be put under international control.

## Cowie Awarded Decision On A Point Of Law

### Breach Of Natural Justice

Giving his written decision on a point of law in the Cowie Case, which was fully argued on September 14, Mr. Justice Gould (Acting Puisne Judge) in the Supreme Court this morning held that it was open to William Henry Cowie, ex-Sub-Inspector of the Hongkong Police, to rely upon a denial of hearing amounting to a breach of natural justice as defined by the decided cases.

The action was brought by Cowie against the Attorney-General for alleged breach of contract for wrongful dismissal. On September 2, Mr. Justice Gould decided that Cowie was estopped from saying that he was not guilty of misconduct.

Following that decision, Mr. Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. H. Y. Chan, appearing for Cowie, asked to be heard on arguments in connection with the case as to whether it would be open to Cowie to raise in the action the question of breaches of natural justice occurring in the proceedings before the Board of Inquiry. (Cowie's subsequent dismissal from the Police following proceedings before the Board).

In his judgment this morning, the Acting Puisne Judge held that the affirmative answers which Cowie may rely upon were not limited to those involving an element of mala fides but that if anything alleged amounted to the plea that he had been denied a hearing to the extent which had been held in decided cases to amount to a breach of natural justice, he was entitled to rely upon it in these proceedings.

Nothing less would suffice and no other answer was open to Cowie save any question of jurisdiction not already determined against him.

Mr. A. Lonsdale (Acting Solicitor-General) appeared for the Attorney-General.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said:

"In this case, I have already decided 'in favour' of the defendant the question whether, assuming the proceedings by the Board of Inquiry to have been regularly conducted in accordance with the regulations, the defendant's plea that the finding of the Board was res judicata, was prima facie valid. That decision left open the question whether the irregularities alleged by the plaintiff in his statement of claim and the further particulars delivered, if established, would afford him an affirmative answer to that plea. This further point was set down for argument in what I now consider to be an unfortunate form:

"Whether the question of any breach of natural justice in the proceedings before the Board of Inquiry can be raised in this action."

The question being in this form, I think the only matter I can usefully decide having regard to the pleadings and the argument as it developed is whether the plaintiff is entitled to rely on an affirmative answer upon any matter not involving some form of dishonesty or fraud. Matters involving the latter have frequently been described as breaches of natural justice and admittedly provide an affirmative answer to a plea of res judicata but they are not alleged in this action.

In order to ascertain what further affirmative answers may be relied upon after matters involving mala fides are eliminated, it is convenient to refer to Spencer Bower on Res Judicata at page 153 where he expresses the view that all matters affording an affirmative answer to a plea of res judicata are of two main classes. Into one or other of two main classes. The first class comprises cases where there is an allegation of fraud in its widest sense, and the second are

cases of cross estoppel. The latter is not relied upon in this case and, as I have said, there is no allegation of fraud in its ordinary sense. Counsel for the plaintiff, however, relies upon the very wide meaning given to the term for this purpose by Spencer Bower. At page 154 he states:

"The fraud necessary to destroy a prima facie case of estoppel by res judicata includes every variety of mala fides and mala praxis whereby one of the parties misleads and deceives the judicial tribunal, and also any form of judicial misconduct practised by the tribunal itself with or without the concurrence and connivance of a party."

and at page 159:

"The fraud may have been practised by, not upon, the tribunal using the term 'fraud' in its largest sense, so as to include judicial misconduct, such as that of a judge in sua causa, or of one of the judges, or of a party, 'fraudulently' altering."

Counsel for the plaintiff claims that this view of judicial misconduct is wide enough to include the irregularities he seeks to set up in this case. No one will dispute that mala fides in the tribunal, corruption, bias, or any form of pecuniary interest will afford an affirmative answer, and in fact the authorities quoted for the above passages by the learned author in respect of the passages quoted above go no further than this. Doe v. Davy v. Hatch (1793) 3 Doug. (K.B.) 310 was a case of a criminal charge of corruption against one of the judges. Price v. Dowhurst (1837) 6 Sim. 279, a one of "gross judicial misconduct". Cammell v. Sewell (1883) 3 H. & N. 617 in which the word "fraud" is used in its ordinary sense, imposing mala fides.

COMMON PHRASE  
In dealing with matters which do not constitute affirmative answers Spencer Bower points out that the phrase "fraud in its largest sense" has frequently been used in cases where a foreign court has not properly summoned a party before it, or where there has been "judicial misconduct in a foreign, or in an English, arbitral tribunal, which may be doubtfully described as contrary to natural equity, in the spirit of Seneca's 'Qui statuit aliquid, parte inaudita altera, Aequum licet statuitur, haud sequitur'." The learned author concedes that both of these classes of cases will negative the estoppel but in the first case on the ground that the tribunal concerned had no

## FIRE ON HK SHIP

Fire broke out this morning in the No. 1 cargo hold of the ss. Hing Sing, 72 hours after the ship had been detained by the Chinese Maritime Customs at Taisan, just outside Hongkong waters.

The fire is confined to the hold where a considerable quantity of contraband has been located—mostly medicines.

Because it is believed that carbide is also stored in the hold, the fire can only be fought by pumping in steam.

The Hing Sing sailed from Hongkong at 8 o'clock Sunday night and was intercepted by a Chinese maritime Customs cruiser off Taisan. On board Customs officers rounded up 300 women, all suspected of being runners for a smuggling gang. They refused to be removed to the nearby cruiser and some assaulted the Customs officers. However, when the fire was discovered this morning, all 300 willingly left the ship and are now on the Customs cruiser.



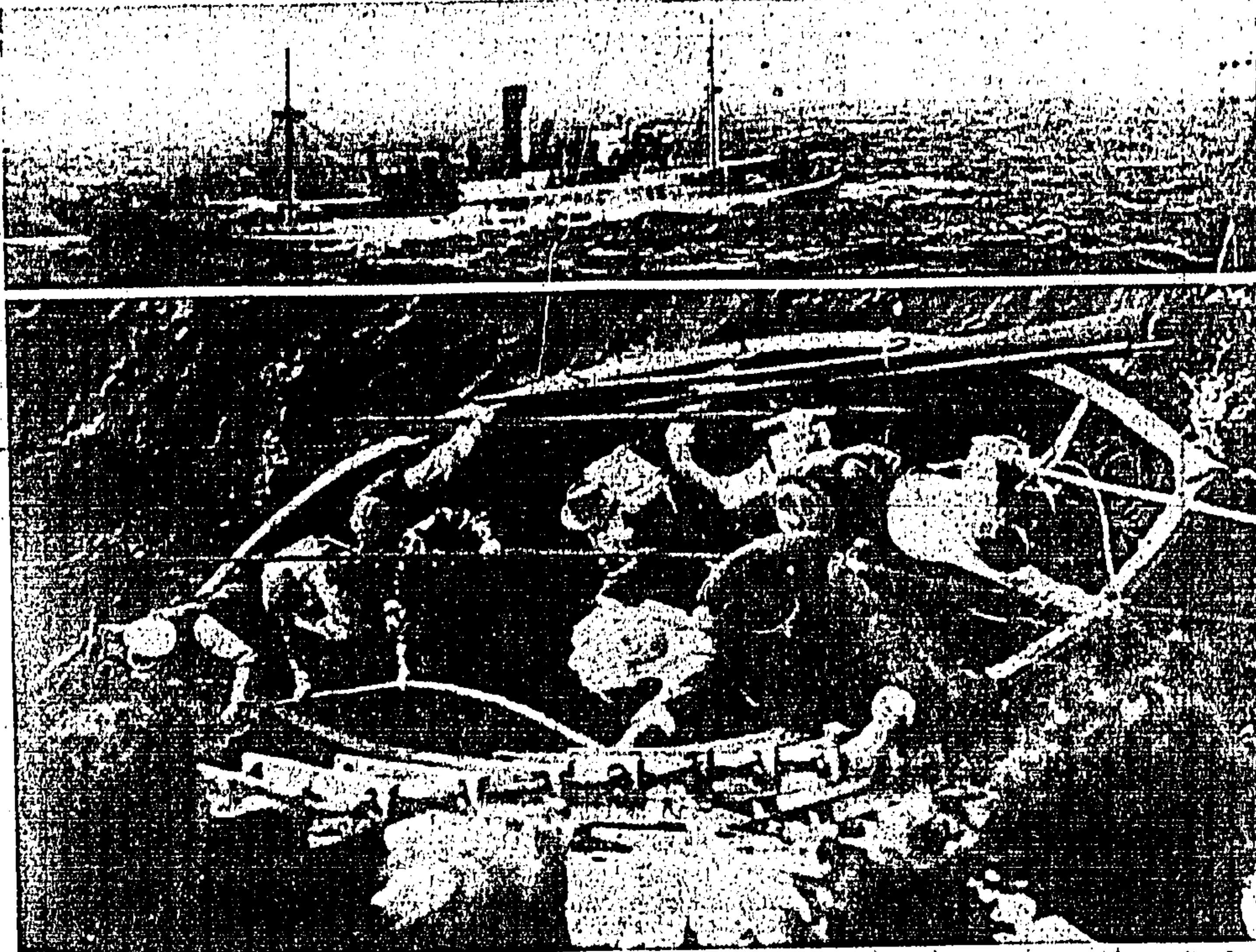




# WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



**WOUNDED ARAB**—A wounded Arab civilian gets a piggy-back ride from a colleague who was also wounded when the Israeli forces swept down on Ramleh in Palestine. Intermittent warfare still goes on. These Arabs were allowed to go home after they were grilled at a Jewish screening camp.



**RESCUE AT SEA**—The crew and the single passenger had to abandon the sinking Greek steamer, Sandra, above, as the liner Arundel Castle stands by to pick them up in mid-ocean. The small ship's SOS, sent out when the steamer sprang a leak in a gale 500 miles out to sea, was answered by the British ship, homeward bound from Capetown, South Africa. Below, the captain (extreme left, wearing white cap) and crew prepare to climb aboard the rescue ship.



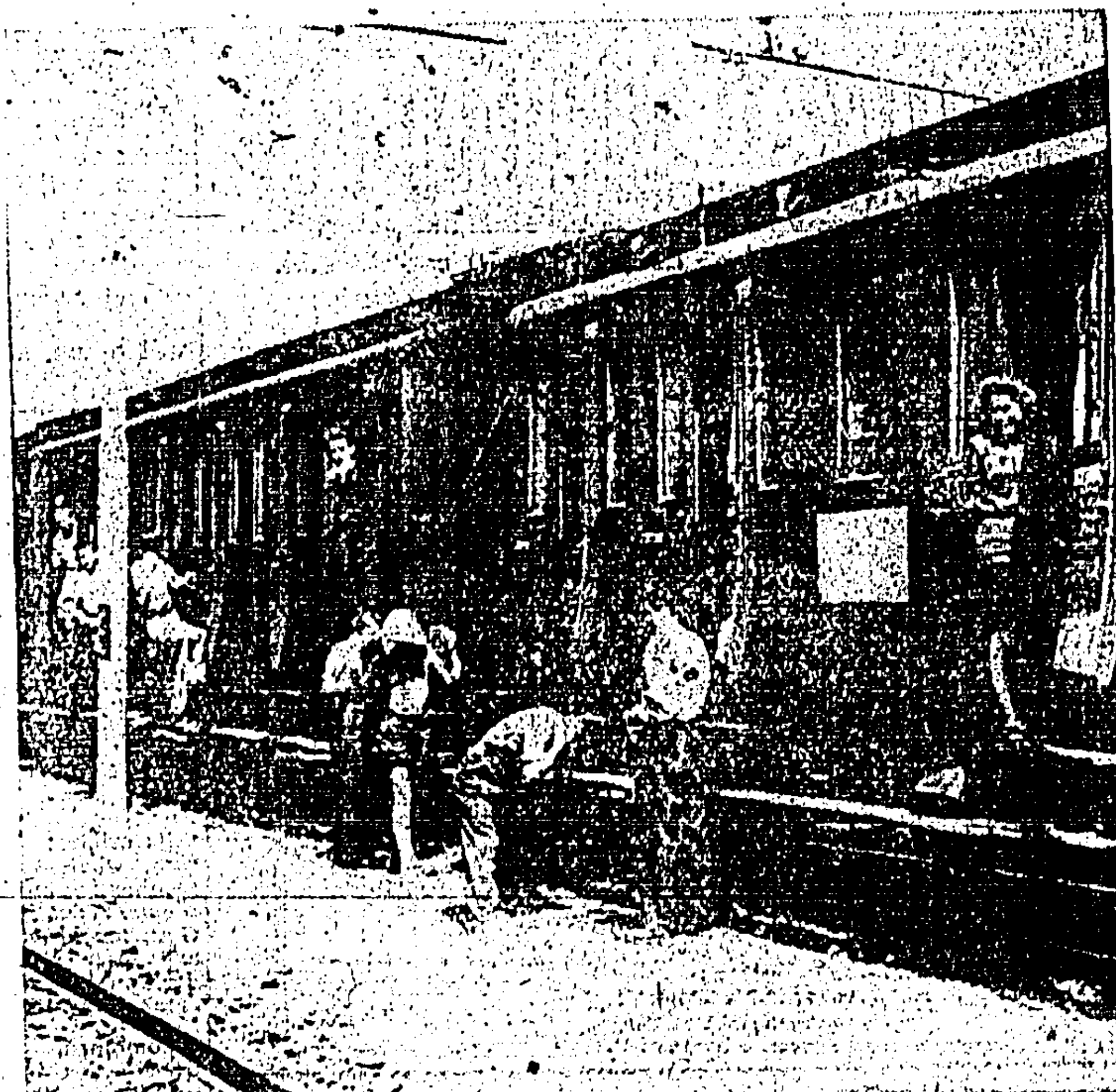
**NEW AIRCRAFT FOR AUSTRALIA**—The first of the new Convair airliners to be seen in Europe arrives at London airport on delivery flight to Australia. Five such planes have been purchased by the Australian Government. Note the loading platform in the tail assembly. The planes will be used to carry emigrants to Australia.



**THIS IS AN AWONTIBO**—The Awontibo, above, weighs about one pound and is worth about £150. Here this rare animal holds on to a stick at the Zoological Gardens in London.



**HELEN KELLER IN TOKYO**—Leaving Tokyo Station through a private passage formerly used exclusively by Emperor Hirohito are, left to right: Col. J. S. Harbison; Miss Keller; Polly Thompson, her aide, and Gen. Crawford F. Sams. Miss Keller, famous American deaf and blind author, is on a lecture tour which will cover many Far Eastern cities.



**TOWARDS A NEW HOME**—These Czech refugees, travelling in a special train pausing in Rome, are en route to IRO camps in Italy to await resettlement in Canada or the U.S. They fled from their country when the Communists seized power, and since that time have been cared for in refugee camps in the U.S. zone of Germany. Now they look forward to a new life.

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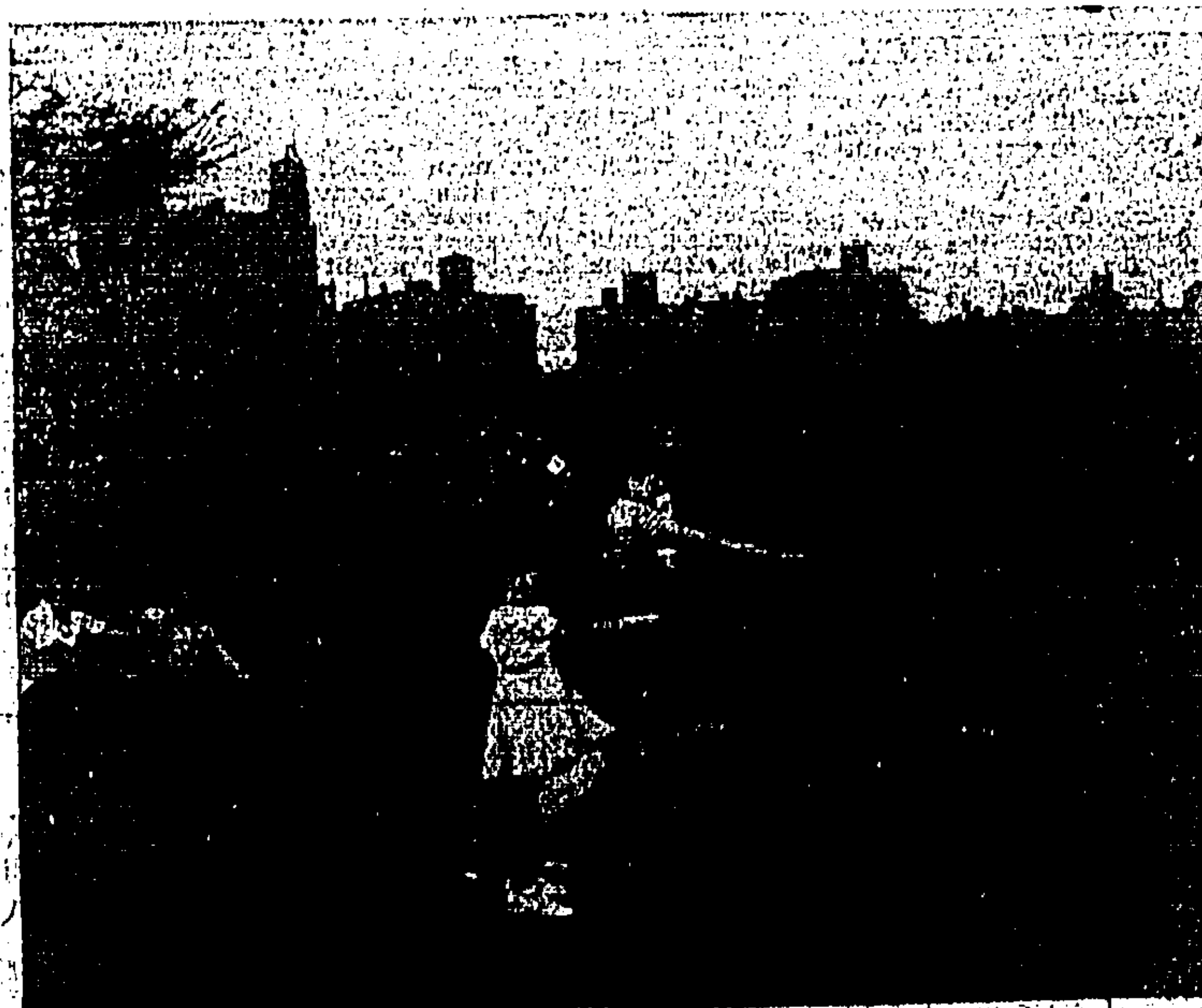
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**LEGAL NOW**—New York City couldn't keep youngsters from fishing in Central Park so city officials made it legal. Here a group aged between five and 13 enjoy the new ruling while a probation officer looks on.

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Jane WYMAN in "CHEYENNE"

## Strangely . . . de Gaulle is damaging his own chances

He tests  
his power  
—by post

by MICHAEL WILSON

PARIS.

THERE is a shadow over France that is growing larger and taking substance more rapidly every day. It is the shadow of General Charles de Gaulle and his double-barred Cross of Lorraine—a symbol known the world over since the days of the fighting Free French during the war.

Few persons in France today would risk the prediction that General de Gaulle will not come to power. Most people, even though they may not be in agreement with him, consider this "almost inevitable."

But General de Gaulle is dissatisfied with the slow progress of his bid for power. He is now calling for fan mail to emphasise his popularity.

He is asking five million people each to send him a "stamp" as a token of loyalty. Supporters and well-wishers are asked to buy these stamps (60 francs—1s. 2d. each) and post them to him at his address at Colombey-les-Eglises.

The successive French Cabinet crises over the past two months brought de Gaulle to the brink of power; so close, in fact, that weeks ago he thought a speaking tour of the South would clinch his position.

## MONEY TOO

THEN Dr Queuille upset, even if only temporarily, de Gaulle's programme. Queuille's resounding votes of confidence from the Assembly were due more to the general's shadow than to a popular belief in the stability of the new Government.

The general has two capable henchmen, whose job it is to watch the political trends.

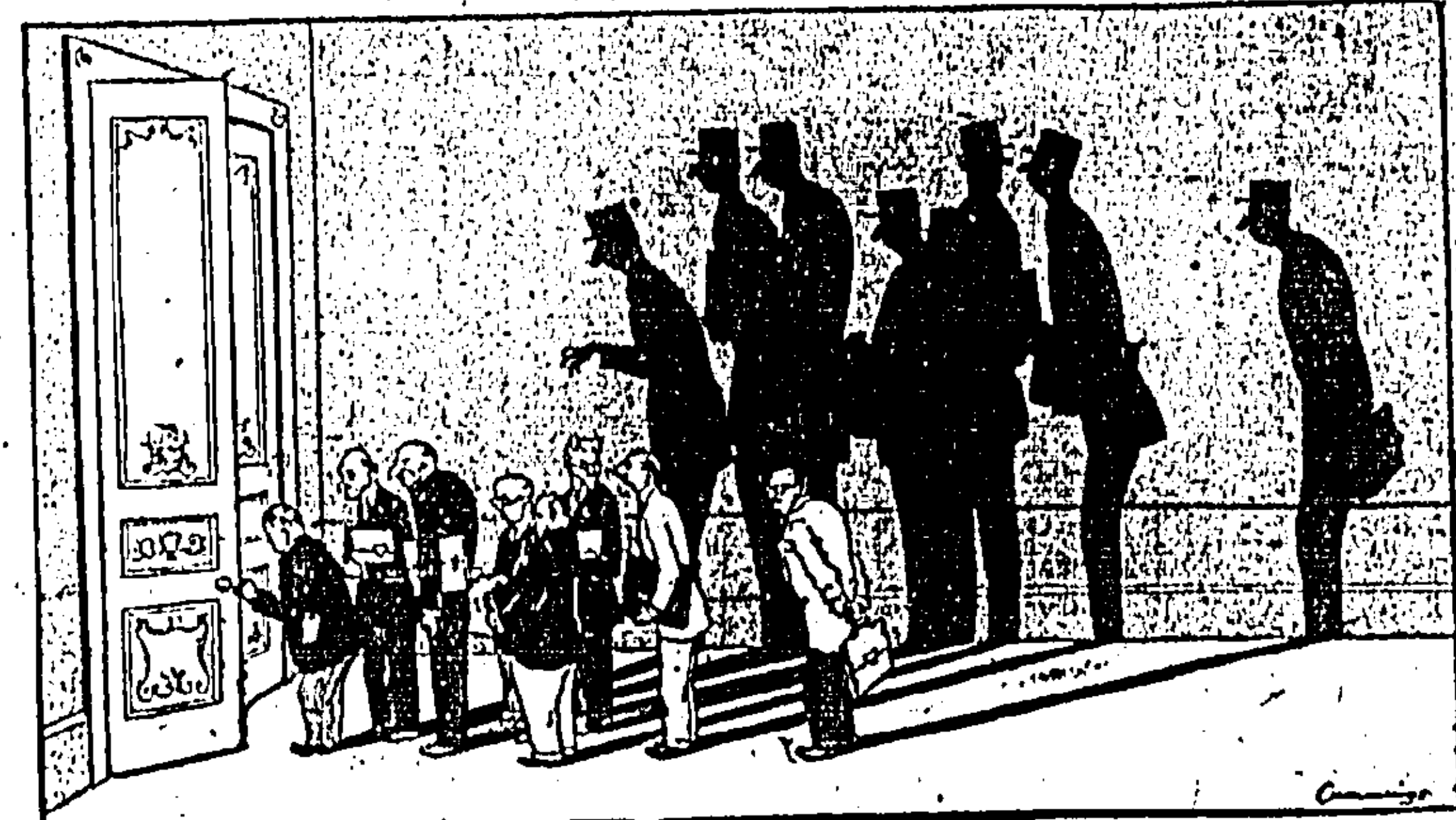


Millions of these fan-mail stamps—now on sale in France—will help General de Gaulle try his strength.

No. 1 is Jacques Soustelle, a professor of natural history, 36 years old, burly, square-jawed, and energetic.

No. 2 is Andre Malraux, slight, intellectual, former Communist writer, nervous, but with an almost uncanny ability to know the mood both of politicians and the man-in-the-street.

The first move by these two "inner Cabinet" members of de Gaulle was to advise the would-be leader of France to make no more speeches. They asked him to go straight to the country in an unofficial election—a test of personal popularity, as well as a considerable source of revenue.



THE SHADOW

"It will be the silent approval of the masses," Malraux told me. This "stamp" sale is expected to bring in 5,000,000 francs. "That makes 250,000,000 francs (\$380,000) for the campaign fund," he said.

The stamp shows on one side the sculptor Rodin's figure of the Maréchal. On the other it instructs the purchaser to post it direct to the general.

Sceptical Frenchmen say: De Gaulle's supporters will obviously buy more than one stamp each. Some may buy 1,000. The poll means nothing."

Spontaneous street fights have started again in France, with wild-cat strikes throughout the country. It is a protest against the high cost of living.

One morning I was greeted by my doorman: "Ah, Monsieur Wilson (he pronounced it 'Vee-lon'), our Government must do this"—he took me straight up to the seventh floor. "That is where salaries must go."

Then he took me down to the ground level—"That is where prices must go," he said. Then he let me out at the fourth floor for my office.

## FOOD . . . FOOD

It is a simple matter of food to the majority of French men and women. A matter of being able to buy a "bistek" daily instead of finding meat out of their purse-strings.

Dr. Queuille and the Prime Minister in his coalition Government realise that it is the economic and not the political food-

light which must be rearranged to eliminate this shadow.

It was public disgust with political chicanery and machinations that raised de Gaulle to his present position; only the erasure of this disgust and distrust can exercise the shadow. If the Socialists voice against Queuille and overthrow the Government, public feeling will flow over.

Then what? The President of France may try to form another, or even two or three other, coalition Governments. And with each change there will be growing unrest, more strikes.

These things are the beckoners of General de Gaulle; they, more than anything else, may turn the shadow into fact.

LANGUAGE AND  
BLOOD GROUPS

By DR TREVOR WILLIAMS

KING JAMES IV of Scotland, whose inquiries reached into almost every branch of learning, is said to have wondered what language people would speak if, they grew up from infancy without ever hearing spoken any of the different languages in general use in various parts of the world. Legend has it that he caused two infants to be marooned, with a deaf and dumb nurse and supplies sufficient for many years, on an uninhabited island off the coast of Scotland. When investigators returned to the island when the children reached grown up, they are said to have found them talking pure Hebrew.

Apocryphal though this story must be, it does illustrate how old is the serious interest taken in the problem of the origin of languages, and it poses a fundamental question which modern science is beginning to answer. The question is this: Have all peoples of the earth equal powers of speech, or does speech of different nations reflect some general physical or mental difference between them? For example, if a Chinese child was brought up in a French home would it learn to speak French as easily as a French child does?

Today unhappily such problems are not merely of academic interest, for as a consequence of wars in Asia, tens of thousands of children are being brought up to speak a language very different from that of their parents.

## FASCINATING PROBLEM

Dr C. D. Darlington, of the John Innes Institution at Merton in London, is a geneticist who has applied his special knowledge to this fascinating problem in a most imaginative piece of research. From a wealth of evidence he has reached a conclusion that language is firmly linked with heredity; that speech is influenced by genes not dissimilar to those which transmit such striking characteristics as colour of hair and eyes.

His inquiries have centred chiefly on Europe, for it is there that we have a most complete knowledge of the relationships of people and language over a period of many centuries.

First he had studied the differences in the structure of organs—lips, tongue, larynx and so on—which produce sounds which go to make up speech. Slight differences can easily be distinguished. For example only 50 percent of Europeans can deliberately roll up their tongue lengthwise into a cylinder or the difference in muscular control which may be genetically determined and which will undoubtedly be reflected in the differences in the capacity for forming different sounds.

For the purposes of his theory Dr Darlington wanted to demonstrate differences need only be great enough to make it easier to make one sound than another; there need be no complete inability to make the sound.

He believes that in general people form sounds for which their vocal equipment is most suited. Thus to the Bible tells us how the tribe of

Only on the fringes of Europe is the "th" sound spoken today. It is common in Iceland, almost the whole of the British Isles, in Western Norway and Denmark, in Spain and in Greece. It is absent in Portugal, however. Historical researches show that two to three thousand years ago the "th" sound was part of almost all languages of Europe except those of Portugal and the extreme East.

Having established the distribution of the "th" sound, the next step was to see whether it could be linked up with any characteristic known to be inherited according to well-known laws. In blood groups he found his answer.

In general, blood can be classified into delicate tests, as falling into seven main groups, and these can combine in about 20,000 different ways—some of them common, others very rare indeed. Although blood groups are not quite as characteristic as fingerprints, their inheritance is known much more precisely. In connection with blood transfusion services and for purposes of scientific research, blood groups of millions of people have been recorded, and it is beginning to be possible to find out how different groups are distributed not only in Europe but all over the world.

## STRIKING RESULT

It now shows on a map of Europe the way in which the frequency of people with the blood of group O (one of the main groups) varies from place to place. A very striking result is obtained. On the fringe of Europe people with the blood group O are very common. In the region between Sweden and France they are less common. In the extreme East and in Portugal they are relatively rare. But these three regions are respectively those in which the "th" sound is spoken, those in which it was once spoken but now abandoned and those in which it is never known to have been spoken at all. Since the inheritance of the blood group O follows strict genetic laws there can be no doubt that a tendency to use the "th" sound in daily speech is also inherited.

Dr Darlington's methods open up an entirely new field of research which can advance our knowledge of language and human genetics, and both now and before recorded history began. Above all, it can make these contributions on a basis of rigid and universally accepted laws very different from those superficial hypotheses of racial differences which in the past have done less to help science than to embroil nations.

## 1948 Motor Show (for export only) will herald—

## The big car era

GALE has swept through Britain's motorcar factories. It has removed old ideas as well as prewar machine tools.

Its origins: The £10 tax on new cars, whatever the power, would readiness to take our factory products despite present prices. Government call for fewer models and more standardisation; and a decision by some leading makers to break away from 20 years' tradition.

Combined, these factors have transformed the industry. First results will be seen at the first prewar Motor Show, to be opened on October 27.

What does it mean for the home motorist?

For the purpose of choosing a car now, very little. It is an "export only" show. Salesmen will tell the home motorist seeking to place an order: "Please see your nearest agent."

## EMPIRE'S CHOICE

Empire and foreign drivers and motor agents will be able to choose cars for almost immediate shipment.

But Earls Court will show the home driver what lies ahead in motoring for years to come. A change has arrived as great as when the light car swept the field soon after World War I. The bigger car is now within reach of the light-car pocket.

This is what the show will reveal. MODEL—British makers have not slavishly followed transatlantic ideas: American designers, whose cars will be on show for overseas victory benefit, will have overdone victory benefit, more dignity. The Big Six makers of Britain will mostly be showing two or three models only. Plans of three of

ROBERT WALLING  
tells

• What they will look like . . .

• What they will cost . . .

them are known: they will show a small (8 to 12 h.p. class), a medium size (14 to 18 h.p.), and a big car of something over 20 h.p. Where the horse-power of two models is not widely separated one body-design for the two cars will be used.

Remainder of the makers are producing one model with several variations in body—or at the most two models.

Chief interest will be in the postwar products showing engineering advance. Leading feature of several will be their new power-to-weight quality, which gives more speed, acceleration, and extra room capacity. The big makers are struggling, chiefly for export reasons, to produce the best power-weight ratio car.

## IT'S ROOMY

Two big makers have produced models in the medium-power class which show the signs of the struggle. One has provided a model with a 2088 c.c. engine, a total car weight of 23cwt., for £2425 without tax. Another has used a 2275 c.c. engine driving a 20cwt. car for £2430 without tax. Both cars exceed 80 m.p.h.

In the small-car field the contest is developing similarly. One big United States and elsewhere.

maker has shot into the lead, so far, with a 194cwt., lively and roomy model, whose engine is 1200 c.c., and cost, without tax, is £345.

PRICES—These, discounting purchase tax, will be about double the prices at the 1939 show. When the cheapest saloon cost £115. Price of about £430 (without tax) for an 18 h.p. 1940 saloon on the stands this year will compare with £325 for a 20 h.p. model ten years ago.

Appearance—Many of the cars will show revolutionary ideas in design. And specialist maker has even asked a woman dress-designer to assist him.

Exterior—Bodies will be wider, lower, enveloping running boards. Wings, sometimes covering wheels, will be part of the main shell. Recessed head-lamps in the wings will add a foot to the effective width of road lighting and will save several inches lower than present lamps to aid in the dazzle problem.

Disc wheels, handles flush with doors whose hinges will be out of sight, and radio aerials slung underneath, will be noticed. Influence of export demands will be seen in the absence of sunning roofs, and slightly softer springing.

## RADIOS, HEATERS

Interior—Under-the-steering wheel gear-change will be everywhere. Radio sets merged into instrument panels, heaters, demisters will be in almost every car, but still at extra cost. There will be little sign of polished wood in most cars, but all should have leather upholstery. Great attention will be paid to women's comfort in the expensive coupes and saloons.

(In short: It will be a few models, bigger-cars show, with two or three "Eighties" hanging on as far as British cars count. The apparently sumptuous foreign cars will make home visitors marvel at the heavy backlog of orders in well abroad. One secret of that is the heavy backlog of orders in well abroad. One secret of that is the heavy backlog of orders in well abroad. One secret of that is the heavy backlog of orders in well abroad.

## NANCY The Machine Age Takes Over



By Ernie Bushmiller

Don't wait till you see this!

START USING

## Fitch's

DANDRUFF REMOVER  
SHAMPOO  
&  
QUINOLIN

On Sale at Leading Stores.

SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. (INCORPORATED)



# STRIKEBOUND COALFIELDS

## French Miners Fail To Return To Work

Paris, Oct. 6.—France's northern coalfields were still strikebound today after miners of the Christian trade unions—about a tenth of the total 320,000 miners on strike—had failed to return to work as expected.

After a meeting of the French Council of Ministers this morning, M. Francois Mitterand, Secretary of State for Information, said the Government would not go back on last Friday's decision to raise the price of coal by 22.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour today decided to fix its minimum monthly wage standard from 13,500 francs to 15,000 francs.

## Japanese Cabinet To Resign

Tokyo, Oct. 6.—Japan's Coalition Cabinet will resign tomorrow, following new arrests in connection with the 2,700,000,000 Yen fertilizer scandal, a high Government source said today.

Only the intervention of General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, who is known to want current legislation, including an anti-strike bill, enacted first, can relieve the Government of its dilemma here.

Prime Minister Hiroshi Kato said Cabinet and Party meetings that the re-arrest earlier in the day of his former Deputy Premier Suehiro Nishio was "entirely unexpected" and had created a grave situation for the Cabinet. He advised resignation and this will be reported to a joint meeting of the three Coalition Parties, which has been brought forward to tomorrow.

**BRIEBRY CHARGES**  
Nishio is now charged with taking bribes totalling almost 1,000,000 Yen from the Showa Denko fertilizer concern.

He was cleared of similar charges involving smaller sums after resigning his cabinet post in July.

Dr. Shingo Inoue, brother of the president of the fertilizer company, was arrested last night. His detention is believed to foreshadow new developments in the scandal which has been under investigation for five months.

The companies were alleged to have supplied the black market after the Reconstruction Bank had advanced them two-thirds of the bank's permitted loan for the entire fertilizer industry.

Takenaka Kurusu, a Minister in the Aritake Cabinet and Director of the Economic Stabilisation Board, who was charged last week with illegally disposing of war supplies, was reported today to have confessed taking bribes of 450,000 Yen last year.

The Japanese Diet is not due to meet until next week, but observers doubt if the Cabinet can resist until then the gathering resentment against evidence of corruption within it.—Reuter.

## Immigration Law Violated

### Case Against American Again Remanded

John Willis, 52, an American subject, who entered the Colony last year without the permission of the Immigration Office, was further remanded for a week by Mr. d'Almeida at Central this morning.

Mr. P. J. Griffiths, who appeared for defendant, applied for a further week's remand on the grounds that he had made approaches to certain authorities but things had not been completed. He saw no reason why the remand should not be granted as defendant had been in the Colony for a year before the Immigration Office knew anything about it and during that time he was a good citizen and lived peacefully.

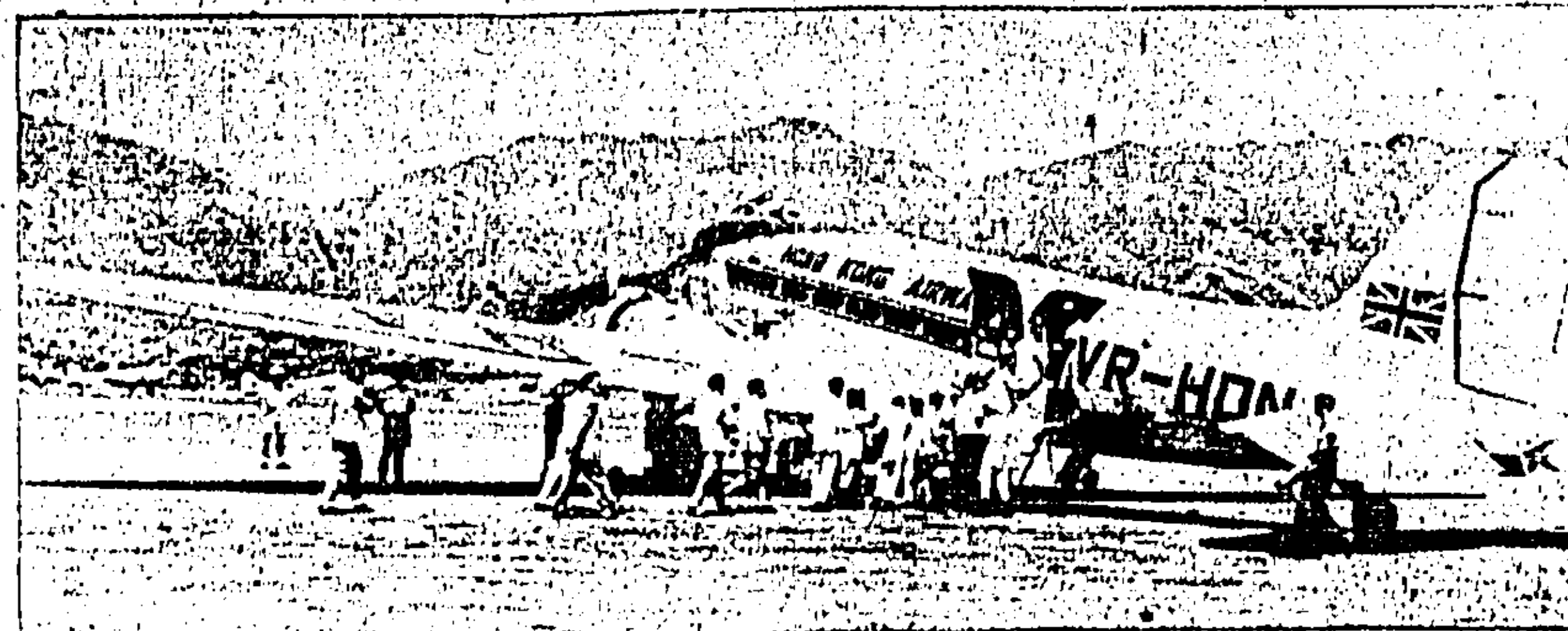
Inspector Moran said he had been instructed to oppose any application for a further remand.

According to the prosecution, arrangements had been made for defendant to leave by a ship of the Everett Steamship Corporation on October 9. Defendant formerly worked as a seaman on a ship belonging to that company and the company was prepared to take defendant back to the United States at any time.

Mr. Griffiths said he was surprised to hear that arrangements had already been made for defendant's departure before the Court had given its decision.

Mr. d'Almeida, in granting the remand, said he could see no objection as no money had been paid for defendant's passage which could be arranged at any time.

Defendant faces a possible deportation order from Hongkong.



Scene at Kai Tak yesterday as passengers emplaned for the Hongkong Airways' 1,000th flight between Hongkong and Canton. Since the Company started the shuttle service between the two cities nine months ago, they have flown over 166,000 miles, or equivalent to six and a half times around the world. Over 35,000 passengers have been carried between the two cities.

## Cowie Wins Legal Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

jurisdiction and in the second that it falls within his wide definition of fraud.

Counsel for the defendant has argued that only that type of misconduct which contains an element of mala fides is available as an affirmative answer to a plea of judgment. It is true that in some cases such as *Leeson v. General Medical Council* 43 Ch. D. 360 certain dicta tend to support this view. At page 373 of the judgment of Cotton L.J. it is said:—

"...it is proved that there was no statement made before them on which they could reasonably and honestly arrive at the conclusion at which they did arrive, then I think we ought to consider it to be whether the fact that there was no statement which could justify the conclusion was such as to lead us to the conclusion that the Council had not acted honestly with respect to the charge brought before them, but had acted from some other motive."

**HONESTY OF CONDUCT**  
This passage appears to convey that if, though there were no evidence upon which the Council could act, the Council nevertheless did act through some honest misconception the position would be different from that which would arise if the Council acted from an improper motive. In *Allinson v. General Medical Council* (1894) 1 Q.B.D. 750 at p.760 the same position was dealt with on the basis that the Council would be deprived of jurisdiction.

If there were no evidence... they went beyond the jurisdiction given to them by the Act in entertaining the case and proceeding to adjudicate upon it.

This puts the question of honesty of conduct on one side though it must be conceded that in *Maclean v. The Workers' Union* (1929) Ch. at p. 621 Maughan J. expressed the view that the language used in *Leeson's* case was the more accurate. Moreover in *R. v. Nat Bell Liquors Ltd.* (1922) 2 A.C. 128 it was held that a conviction upon no evidence on a charge within the jurisdiction of a magistrate was not proceeding without jurisdiction but the wrongful exercise of an existing jurisdiction and could not be challenged on certiorari. The authorities quoted by Spencer Bower on the subject of misconduct by English arbitral tribunals make it clear that mala fides is not an essential element of this type of misconduct under consideration. For example in *Morgan v. Mather 2 Ves.* at page 18 it was stated by the Lord Commissioner:—

"The only grounds for that (setting aside an award) are, first, that the arbitrators have awarded what was out of their power; secondly, corruption, or that they have proceeded contrary to the principles of natural justice; though there is no corruption, as if without reason they will not hear a witness; thirdly that they have proceeded upon mere mistake, which they themselves admit."

**HONGKONG CASE QUOTED**  
Li Hong Mi v. Attorney General of Hongkong 1920 A.C. 735 is a case in point. A single arbitrator was asked to have a resolution for the expulsion of a club member declared invalid where he has not had an opportunity of presenting his defence. *Fisher v. Keane* (supra). In neither of those cases was there a declaration and injunction was granted. I am unable to see why in principle the grounds upon which a decision of a quasi judicial tribunal might be quashed upon certiorari should provide an affirmative answer to a plea of mala fides on the same decision if that is the more convenient procedure: the grounds set out for certiorari to quash generally at pp.808-807 of Halsbury Vol. IX are in fact strikingly similar to the affirmative answers discussed by Spencer Bower.

I hold therefore that the affirmative answers which the plaintiff may rely upon are not limited to those involving an element of mala fides but that if anything he alleges amounts to the plea that he has been denied a hearing to the extent which has been held in decided cases to amount to a breach of natural justice, he is entitled to rely upon it in these proceedings. Nothing less will suffice and no other answer is open to the plaintiff save any question of jurisdiction not already determined against him. The question for my determination being in the form it is, it is not even counsel an opportunity for further argument, to consider whether any of the irregularities claimed by the plaintiff, if established, could possibly amount to such a denial.

**FUEL FOR WINTER**  
Berlin, Oct. 6.—The three Western Military Governments have ordered the felling of up to two-thirds of the forests of the Western sector of Berlin and half the trees in the city's streets, avenues, parks and gardens to provide fuel for the coming winter. It was announced here today.—Reuter.

## King Phumiphon May Lose Eye

Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 6.—King Phumiphon of Siam may lose the sight of his right eye as a result of his car accident near Lausanne on Monday evening.

Members of the King's Staff said today the 19-year-old King was "completely out of danger" but that the condition of his right eye was regarded as serious. It would not be known for several days whether the King would regain his full sight. His injuries were mainly facial caused when a midge car driven by the King crashed into the rear of a braking lorry.

The King's brother-in-law Aram Radanakuhi, who was a passenger in the King's car, sustained a fractured skull and several broken ribs. He was reported still in a serious condition though fully conscious.—Associated Press.

## Rumour Of Black Market Scandal

London, Oct. 6.—A black market scandal appeared about to blow up today in the face of the Labour Government. It involved the appearance on the home market of huge quantities of textiles, lace, linen and furnishing fabrics originally designated for export to bring Britain badly-needed foreign currency.

One London newspaper said at least one junior Cabinet Minister was involved.

Because of Britain's rigid label laws, the newspapers confined themselves to sketchy accounts, and official sources refused to comment until Scotland Yard had completed its investigation. However, London newspapers were playing the story under big headlines and suggested that the scandal might test the future of the Labour Government.

Some estimates placed the probable value of the export trade lost by the diversion of goods to the domestic market at several million pounds sterling. It was understood that Scotland Yard would complete its inquiries in 48 hours and a statement may be made before the next week-end.

Viscount Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, who asked for an investigation, will discuss the matter with the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee.

Mr. John Becher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, confirmed that an investigation was under way, but refused to comment further.

The Daily Telegraph, supporter of the opposition Conservative Party, said, "Investigations have indicated that in nearly every case the alleged irregularities could have been carried out only with the connivance of some highly-placed persons at the headquarters of the Government Departments controlling distribution."—United Press.

## Junk Damages Fighter Plane

Shanghai, October 7.—The United States cruiser, St. Paul, sailed for Hongkong today carrying a minor "combat wound."

One of the two fighter planes carried on the cruiser's afterdeck was temporarily decommissioned after an "attack" by a Chinese junk late yesterday at the anchorage in Whangpoo.

The junk, apparently out of control, crashed into the stern of St. Paul. The mast of the junk smashed against the wing of the plane when the junk keeled over.

The accident resulted in one death. A harbour policeman investigating the accident was knocked off the junk's deck by a swinging boom and drowned.

The damage to the plane was not beyond the crew's capacity to make repairs.—United Press.

**HANGING TRAGEDY**  
Venice, Oct. 6.—An Italian woman found dead by hanging here left a note saying she had decided to take her life with the same rope and at exactly the same time that her husband committed suicide 20 years ago. She said she had carefully preserved her husband's suicide rope during "Twenty years of sorrow."

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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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See THE BONES OF THE DEAD WHO ONCE DEIFIED HITLER!  
See THE ACTUAL NUREMBERG TRIALS!

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**WILL IT HAPPEN AGAIN?**  
OF HITLER!

TO-MORROW

The most amazing spy plot in 3300 years of recorded intrigue!

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in **BLACK NARCISSUS**

COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR  
COMMENCING TO-MORROW

Linda DARNELL • Cornel WILDE  
Richard GREENE • George SANDERS

in **FOREVER AMBER**

COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

**BIG WELCOME FOR BERGMANN**

London, Oct. 6.—Ingrid Bergmann, famous Swedish film star, was given a great welcome on her arrival in Stockholm today on a visit after nine years' absence in Hollywood. Stockholm Radio reported. Thousands in the City Square shouted "We Want to See Our Ingrid!" Miss Bergmann has just finished work on a new film "Under the Capricorn" which has been produced at the MGM studios at Elstree, England, under the direction of Alfred Hitchcock. She will visit her parents in Holland before returning to the United States.—Reuter.

**Still Chance Of Settling Dispute**

(Continued from Page 1)

conducting a "silent sitdown" boycott.

Western officials said that there is little possibility of the Council reconvening on Berlin until at least Saturday and probably would not meet before Monday. That would give the Kremlin time to study the detailed American paper presented today—the foundation of the West's case.

Even the American delegate, Dr. Philip Jessup, hinted after the recess to reporters that the major reason for the delay is to give the Russians a chance to answer.

When asked: "Why the delay?" He replied without referring to Russia, "We might get an answer."

Officially, the reason for the recess was to give other members of the Council participating a chance to study the case and prepare statements of questions to be directed at the disputants. One delegate even suggested that some Council members might want to ask Mr. Jessup some questions on the chance that he would abandon his boycott and reply.—United Press.

**CUSTOMS SEIZURE**

New York, Oct. 6.—Customs officials seized \$135,150 worth of gold Mexican pesos which were hidden in a motor car about to be shipped to Rotterdam yesterday.

The car, which was on a Brooklyn pier awaiting shipment on the S.S. Norwalk Victory, arrived from Laredo, Mexico.

No arrests were made.

The car held 4,850 coins in 100 packages crudely concealed by the floor mat.—Reuter.

## Woman Defrauds Hotel

London, Oct. 6.—Barbara Elizabeth Parrents, a 33-year-old milk breeder, of Pine Hill, Lachute, near Montreal, was convicted by a magistrate's court here today on a charge of incurring by fraud a credit of £116 at London's luxury Mayfair Hotel.

She was remanded until October 25 on another charge of obtaining £4, 5, 0 from a Desmond Coyne, at London's Coconut Grove Club.

The Broadwood, launched in the Clyde in February 1946, is a sister ship of the Scorpion, Crossbow and Battlexe.

The new destroyer is 305 feet long and 38 feet wide.

She mounts four four-inch guns, six smaller ones and two torpedo tubes. Her peacetime complement will be 250 officers and men.—Associated Press.

She was remanded until October 25 on another charge of obtaining £4, 5, 0 from a Desmond Coyne, at London's Coconut Grove Club.

Detective Sergeant Gibson told the court that Mrs. Parrents known in the pre-war years as a racing driver, had been married three times, on two occasions bigamously.

The last of three previous convictions in her "rather amazing career" was in January when a New York court sentenced her to six months imprisonment for obtaining food and lodgings by false pretences, the detective said.

She was deported from the United States and landed at Plymouth on July 23.

In June 1947 she was charged with larceny at Hampstead, Montreal. She was allowed bail but did not return, and there was a warrant in existence for her. She was also wanted for cheque frauds in Windsor, Ontario, he alleged.

"She appears to live on her wits. She has owed bills at several hotels,"







# Russia Offers To Buy All Ceylon's Rubber

—REPORT

Colombo, Oct. 6.—It was reported without confirmation today that Russia has offered to buy directly Ceylon's entire future rubber output at prices higher than present rates.

At present, the Soviets buy Ceylon rubber through Britain or the United States. If Ceylon accepts the Russian offer, it will eliminate the middleman countries.

Ceylon's rubber exports last year were more than 80,000 tons. Ceylon Trade Minister was asked if the Russians actually had put forward such an offer.

"I cannot answer the question," he replied.

In London, a British Board of Trade spokesman said the report "sounds quite logical." However, no official notice of such negotiations have reached London.

Ceylon now is a Dominion and, as such, is not required to consult London regarding its foreign trade. Russia has been heavily engaged in rubber buying for many years. Its purchases from Malaya for the first eight months of this year totalled 58,000 tons. British Malayan purchases for the same period were about 140,000 tons.—Associated Press.

**NEW YORK FUTURES**  
New York, Oct. 6.—In rubber futures market here today followed an upward trend after an early start, but trading was still limited.

The September contract was accompanied by rumours that Russia was offering to buy Ceylon's entire output of rubber and also a moderate revival of factory and stockpiling demand and firmness in the few shipment offerings. A few traders were wary of the rumour in relation to Russia and Ceylon pending confirmation. If true, it is assumed that the deal would be on an inter-governmental basis.

Prices closed as follows: 10 points higher to five points lower, with sales totaling 25 contracts.

October (in cents per lb.) 21.55 nominal  
November 21.52  
December 21.42/20  
January (1949) 21.41 nominal  
February 21.32  
March 21.22  
April 21.10 nominal  
May 21.05  
June 21.02  
July 20.98  
August 20.95  
September 20.90  
October 20.85  
November 20.80  
December 20.75  
—United Press.

**Copra Crushing Facilities**

Manila, Oct. 6.—The Philippine Refining Company has completed a \$2,000,000 coconut oil plant, a bid to restore fully a major industry and alleviate a world fats shortage.

F. L. Worcester, general manager, told newsmen "there is probably no better crushing plant in the world than this one."

With its new facilities, the company hopes to regain soon at least 550 percent of its prewar export trade. Before World War II it shipped 90,000 tons of oil to the United States annually.

The factory has storage facilities for 15,000 tons of copra. It has a crushing capacity of 250 tons and can produce 100 tons of coconut oil daily.—Associated Press.

**STRIKE PARALYSIS**

New York, Oct. 6.—The copra and coconut oil markets were paralyzed today owing to a West Coast maritime strike. The only price reported for copra was an offering at 21 cents a pound, CIF, Atlantic Coast, October shipment.

In coconut oil, sellers' ideas for spot cargo range from 22 to 30 cents a pound, in tank cars, FOB.

Other sellers are asking 21 cents a pound for shipment within 30 days after the end of the West Coast strike.—United Press.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE**

London, Oct. 6.—For the first time since it was issued at £100 nine months ago to railway stockholders in exchange for their shares, British Transport 3½ stock sold for £100 today. It had been as low as 93-¾.

Actually the price today contains some 10½% of accrued interest and the price would have to be 93-¾ sold at 100-¾ before railway stockholders would feel they have actually received the 3½ stock worth its par value.

This episode in gilt-edged history was almost the only feature of a quiet day in the Stock Exchange. Gilt-edged stocks were all strong, Old Consol rising ¼ to 79 while others were 1/10th to 1/8th.

Industrial issues continued idle.—United Press.

**NEW YORK METAL MARKET**

New York, Oct. 6.—Copper (Electrolytic, Export) 100-50, New York, per lb. 23-15 cents.

Zinc (Prime Western) New York, per lb. 15-65  
Manganese (Electrolytic) 100-50, New York, per lb. 15-65  
Percent Manganese of Manganese (Electrolytic) 100-50, New York, per lb. 15-65  
Iron ore (5-15 percent iron) 100-50, New York, per ton 32-00  
Superior, per long ton 32-00  
—United Press.

**Exchange Rates**

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—  
Sterling pound note (per £1) 12-90  
U.S. dollar (per \$1) 2-10  
Gold bars (per 100) 316-00  
7-1/2 percent (per 100) 10-50  
U.S. dollar (per 100) 2-10  
N.T. guilders (per 100) 26-40

## OUTPUT OF PHILIPPINE HEMP DOWN

Manila, Oct. 6.—Annual Philippine hemp production may drop by almost 200,000 bales before the year's end.

This prediction was made by Antonio Lejano, manager of the government's fibre inspection service. Lejano said that "probably production for 1948 may hardly reach 600,000 bales." This compares with an abaca total of 700,000 bales in 1947.

The estimate was based on the fact that only 365,000 bales were produced from January through June.

Lejano attributed the decline mainly to "butcher harvesting" squatters who have taken over plantations formerly tilled with care by Japanese owners in hampshire Mindanao.

Destructive typhoons which slashed across the central Philippines were contributing factors.

The said abaca production has been restored to a little over 50 percent of prewar size. Normal production in 1940 totalled 1,300,000 bales.—Associated Press.

## HONGKONG SHARES

The turnover on the Stock Exchange this morning totalled \$120,410 in value.

Transactions and noon prices follow:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			6 @ 2000
HSBC	140		
INDUSTRIALS			
Canal	387½		
Enlight	7½		
Underwriters			
DOCKERS, ETC.			
Shanghai (O)	140		
N. P. Wharf	7½		
Bank	2½		
Shat Do			
LAND, ETC.			
Shat Land	14-80	1000 @ 14½	
Shat Land	9½	1000 @ 9-80	
Shat Land		1000 @ 9-75	
UTILITIES			
Trans	20-50	500 @ 20	
Star Ferry	12½	100 @ 12½	
C. Light (O)	20-50	200 @ 20	
Electric	37	300 @ 37½	
Telephone		500 @ 34½	
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	40		
STOCKS, ETC.			
Daily (O)	42½		
COTTONS			
Two		500 @ 15½	

## N.Y. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 6.—Closing rates for foreign exchange were:

Foreign Exchange	US\$100
Argentina (Official)	2082
Australia	3-22
Brazil	3-22
Canada	3-22
Chile	3-22
France	3-22
India	3-22
Mexico	3-22
New Zealand	3-22
Peru	3-22
Portugal	3-22
South Africa	3-22
Sweden	3-22
Switzerland	3-22
Uruguay	3-22
Venezuela	3-22
Shanghai (per Gold Yuan)	2-35
Netherlands	2-35
Batavia	2-35
Singapore	2-35
Hongkong	2-35

**FOUND NOTE**  
New York, Oct. 6.—The British pound note was quoted in the unofficial market here today at US\$4.79.—United Press.

## CHINA PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

New York, Oct. 6.—China produce was quoted in the New York market today as follows:

Commodity	Price
Amoy Oil, per lb. F.O.B.	0-80/85
Canton Oil, per lb. F.O.B.	2-00/2-20
Amoy Agave, per lb. F.O.B.	3-00/3-75
Tung Oil, in tank cars, F.O.B. New York	0-21½ nom.
Derby Oil, (10 to 12 percent) per ton	20-00/22-00
Molasses, (100 percent) per lb.	0-45
Brilliant, F.O.B. New York, per lb. as follows:	
Hankow, regular assortments	4-30 nominal
Shanghai regular assortments	2-60
Tientsin, 20's shorts	6-85
Tientsin, 20's regular	10-50/11-00

## Shanghai Exports

Shanghai, Oct. 7.—Exports from Shanghai during the week of September 19 to 25 inclusive amounted to US\$4,034,057, including commodities under government control or aid totalling US\$1,949,000.

Brilliant and wadded oil were the largest items, amounting to US\$871,237 and US\$581,784 respectively.—Associated Press.

# FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I certainly didn't see you coming, Mr. Jones—it's a good thing I ran into a neighbour!"

## LESSON HAND

Counting Trick Is Important Lesson

▲ 942	▲ K5
▲ 82	▲ KQ107
▲ J872	▲ A1096
▲ 6542	▲ 73
▲ AQJ10	▲ K5
▲ J884	▲ KQ107
▲ None	▲ A1096
▲ AJ109	▲ 73

Lesson Hand—Neither vul. South West North East 1 ♦ Double Redouble Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♣ Pass 6 ♠ Pass 7 ♣ Pass 8 ♠ Pass 9 ♣ Pass 10 ♠ Pass 11 ♣ Pass 12 ♠ Pass 13 ♣ Pass 14 ♠ Pass 15 ♣ Pass 16 ♠ Pass 17 ♣ Pass 18 ♠ Pass 19 ♣ Pass 20 ♠ Pass 21 ♣ Pass 22 ♠ Pass 23 ♣ Pass 24 ♠ Pass 25 ♣ Pass 26 ♠ Pass 27 ♣ Pass 28 ♠ Pass 29 ♣ Pass 30 ♠ Pass 31 ♣ Pass 32 ♠ Pass 33 ♣ Pass 34 ♠ Pass 35 ♣ Pass 36 ♠ Pass 37 ♣ Pass 38 ♠ Pass 39 ♣ Pass 40 ♠ Pass 41 ♣ Pass 42 ♠ Pass 43 ♣ Pass 44 ♠ Pass 45 ♣ Pass 46 ♠ Pass 47 ♣ Pass 48 ♠ Pass 49 ♣ Pass 50 ♠ Pass 51 ♣ Pass 52 ♠ Pass 53 ♣ Pass 54 ♠ Pass 55 ♣ Pass 56 ♠ Pass 57 ♣ Pass 58 ♠ Pass 59 ♣ Pass 60 ♠ Pass 61 ♣ Pass 62 ♠ Pass 63 ♣ Pass 64 ♠ Pass 65 ♣ Pass 66 ♠ Pass 67 ♣ Pass 68 ♠ Pass 69 ♣ Pass 70 ♠ Pass 71 ♣ Pass 72 ♠ Pass 73 ♣ Pass 74 ♠ Pass 75 ♣ Pass 76 ♠ Pass 77 ♣ Pass 78 ♠ Pass 79 ♣ Pass 80 ♠ Pass 81 ♣ Pass 82 ♠ Pass 83 ♣ Pass 84 ♠ Pass 85 ♣ Pass 86 ♠ Pass 87 ♣ Pass 88 ♠ Pass 89 ♣ Pass 90 ♠ Pass 91 ♣ Pass 92 ♠ Pass 93 ♣ Pass 94 ♠ Pass 95 ♣ Pass 96 ♠ Pass 97 ♣ Pass 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## Costly Communist Revolt

Singapore, Oct. 6.—The Communist revolt in Indonesia has cost about 1,000 lives, Republican officials said today.

These informants said the Republican army lost 150 men, about 300 civilians were killed by Communists, and an estimated 800 rebels lost their lives.

Mr John Const, a British adviser to the Indonesian Republic, told the news conference that Mueso, leader of the attempted coup, brought to Java orders from Moscow stipulating the date for the action. As a result, he said, the Communists were forced to go ahead although they were not prepared.

Mr Const said that because of the coup, the Indonesian Republic will ask the United Nations good Offices Commission for removal of Dutch economic restrictions which, the Republic says, constitute a blockade. Mr Const blamed the Communist uprisings on the poor standard of living directly resulting from the "blockade."—Associated Press.

# ECA'S FINE WORK FOR CHINA

Well Spoken  
Ernie!

## Big Programme Of Economic Aid

### RICE, FLOUR AND COTTON

Shanghai, Oct. 6.—Here is what the ECA China Mission has done to date in its US\$275,000,000 programme of economic aid to the Chinese people:

Landed more than 105,000 tons of rice and flour in China;  
Landed or shipped 305,000 bales of cotton;  
Provisionally allocated US\$22,250,000 for replacement projects;  
Allocated US\$22,000,000 for petroleum products.

The total cost of this part of the ECA programme—in money spent and allocated—is US\$118,050,000. The money covers goods and equipment requiring outlays of foreign currency. This aids China to conserve her foreign assets.

The job of the ECA China Mission is to see that this money is spent or allocated in ways that will ensure basic economic improvement in China. From the beginning, ECA has endeavoured to ensure that the funds it administers are used to

help the Chinese people help themselves. Production has been so established whereby none of the American aid will waste in warehouses (godowns).

#### DISTRIBUTIONS

Here are some of the things ECA has brought to China:

1. Food.—ECA has spent 20,000,000 US dollars for grain to date. All the rice grain is from Siam; all the flour is from America. A total of 71,845 long tons of ECA rice and 10,150 long tons of ECA flour had been distributed up to September 27 and September 25 respectively.

Under present plans ECA is scheduled to furnish 40 percent of rationing needs until April 3, 1949. The Chinese Ministry of Food is responsible for the balance.

2. Replacement.—US\$22,250,000 has been provisionally allocated for replacement of 14 war devastated utilities throughout China. This includes railways, power companies, mines, and sugar mills.

3. Cotton.—Three hundred and five thousand bales of ECA cotton have been delivered or are en route to China at a cost of US\$54,700,000. Of this quantity 70,000 bales have started moving to the mills.

Of the final manufactured products turned out 50 percent will be exported for foreign exchange. The balance will be released in China for consumption. —Associated Press.

#### MILLIONS FOR PETROL

These projects were chosen after thorough investigation by the ECA's Industrial Survey Group. ECA has allocated US\$22,000,000 for petroleum. This will mean additional quantities of aviation gasoline, automobile gasoline, diesel oil, lubricating oil, grease, crude oil, kerosene and fuel oil.

4. Cotton.—Three hundred and five thousand bales of ECA cotton have been delivered or are en route to China at a cost of US\$54,700,000. Of this quantity 70,000 bales have started moving to the mills.

Of the final manufactured products turned out 50 percent will be exported for foreign exchange. The balance will be released in China for consumption. —Associated Press.

#### LATEST AUTHORISATIONS

Washington, Oct. 6.—The ECA today announced \$99,145 in recovery authorisation for four countries, bringing the total to date since the beginning of the ECA programme to \$2,024,755,295.

The authorisations were as follows:  
Austria: \$650,000 which is divided between ocean freight \$450,000 and inland freight \$200,000.  
France: \$14,300 which is divided between spare parts for miscellaneous working machinery \$13,000 and ocean freight \$1,300.  
Denmark: \$38,000.  
Triste: \$294,000.—United Press.

## Quake Reports Vary

London, Oct. 6.—Earthquake shocks were recorded around 8 p.m. GMT on seismographic apparatus in Bombay, Shanghai and Stuttgart, Reuter reports said today.

Details given varied widely. The Siewacel Observatory, Shanghai, reported a "prolonged and mild" shock which it placed at "Chungking, close to the Tibet-West China border." Bombay estimated the shock centre to be in Russian Turkistan, and reported "very great intensity."

Stuttgart's meteorological service spoke of a "series of slight earthquakes about 6,000 miles away," and suggested Siberia as the epicentre. German scientists termed the tremors "nothing unusual."

A Reuter report from Tehran tonight said that 200 people were killed and thousands injured during an earthquake at Meshed, capital of the northeastern Persian province of Khorassan, last night, according to Tehran newspaper reports. "Tremendous damage" was reported. —Reuter.

## SYLVESTER SOON TO BE RELEASED

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 6.—It was reliably reported tonight that Frederick Sylvester, the British employee of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, held by the Israeli authorities on charges of complicity in the Yehuda Street explosion of last February, has been recommended for release by the prosecution "through lack of evidence."

It was stated that the prosecution had already notified the court officials in Jerusalem to this effect and his release was expected "very soon." —Reuter.

## Prison For Taking Part In Murder

Shanghai, Oct. 7.—Chang Tsung-pao, henchman of late chief of the Japanese puppet secret service in Shanghai, was sentenced by the Shanghai high court to five years imprisonment for participation in the murder of Yoh Hwa, a chief justice of the Nationalist government. Chief Justice Yoh was murdered shortly after the retreat of Nationalist forces from Shanghai. —Associated Press.



Secretary of State George Marshall (left) reaches across the aisle to congratulate British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin (right) after the latter told the United Nations General Assembly in Paris that Russia will be to blame if a "black fury, the incalculable disaster of atomic war," falls upon the world. Mr Bevin made his blistering attack on Russia as the Western Powers prepared to ask the Security Council to act on the Berlin crisis.—AP Picture.

## Trial Of British Oil Man: Minister's Protest Note

Bucharest, Oct. 6.—A second note was handed in by the British Minister to Rumania, Mr Adrian Holman, to the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Mdme Ana Pauker on October 4 concerning the trial of Alexander Evans, British oil man.

Evans was arrested on June 7 on charges of misusing \$24,000 of the Steaua Romana, an Anglo-Iranian oil company subsidiary.

The new note said the sum alleged to have been misused by Evans was made up in two charges, one of £10,000 and the other of £14,000.

"This latter sum had been dropped from the original charge for lack of evidence," the note said. Now Evans, whose case was awaiting final sentence on September 10 is being re-examined for the dropped charge.

#### "STRANGE PROCEDURE"

The note goes on to say that previous notes had drawn attention to this "rather strange and irregular procedure," but assurances had been given that the case would be finally judged on October 4.

On October 4, the note said, the Rumanian court approached the British Consul General and suggested that Evans be released on bail of about £30,000—four times the amount of the funds in regard to which Evans is now being held.

The British note said the British Consul General rejected this proposal while awaiting judgment as promised. It also pointed out that the British Legation had originally

asked for bail for Evans several weeks ago "in view of Evans' age and failing health and to enable him to prepare his defence."

This request was refused, the note said, "on the grounds of Evans' nationality." The note declared "if it is difficult to understand, therefore, the reason for the Prosecutor General himself now proposing to bail on the very day on which sentence has been pronounced."

The note asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to look into the matter "to prevent a very serious miscarriage of justice in which a British subject is actually involved" and also asked the reason "why bail is being offered at this stage when the trial has been completed." The court hearing the Evans case adjourned until October 15.—Associated Press.

## REPRIEVE FOR NAZIS

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Army announced today that its special two-judge commission recommended the commutation of death sentences for some of the Dachau German war criminals.

The report of the commission did not say how many sentences should be commuted.

The recommendations were based on the report by Justice G. Simpson of the Texas Supreme Court, following his general survey of the Dachau war crimes programme begun on August 1. The report was concurred in by Judge Edward Van Roden of Pennsylvania, who accompanied Justice Simpson on the survey.

The Dachau report did not name any of the war criminals nor any of those for which it recommended commutation.

Death sentences were originally imposed in 428 cases. The Simpson Commission concerned itself chiefly with 139 of the confirmed death sentence cases which remain unexecuted.—United Press.

## Advocate Birth Control

Penang, Oct. 6.—Birth control would be a boon to Malaya, a medical group decided.

They thrashed the matter out in a two-hour debate under the auspices of the North Malayan branch of the British Medical Association recently. A majority vote backed the motion that "all the sources of modern medicine should be made available for family planning."

Dr K. Mohd Ariff, who proposed the motion, favoured birth control for economic reasons.

"Admittedly it is the state's function to take care of children, but Malaya has not yet progressed to that stage," he declared.

Dr Ariff advocated family planning as a means of ensuring Malaya healthy future citizens who would be assets to the state rather than burdens upon it.—Associated Press.

## New Operation Temporarily Prolongs Life

New York, Oct. 6.—A daring new operation that prolongs life, at least temporarily, for some "hopeless" cancer victims is announced in the journal Cancer.

The operation removes all the pelvic viscera—the organs and part of the large intestine in the lower abdomen. It was developed by Dr Alexander Brunschwig, famed Memorial Hospital surgeon.

Dr Brunschwig, writing in the journal of the American Cancer Society, describes results in 69 patients; 21 were women 32 to 63 years old.

All 22 were dying from cancer in pelvic organs. They were considered hopeless in the last stages of cancer, and all were in pain. Other methods of treatment had failed, and the usual operations were no help, Dr Brunschwig said.

Thirteen of the 22 were living at the time of his report. The times varied from seven months to two weeks for those most recently operated upon. Some had returned to work. Five died within short periods after operation, and four others succumbed from one to eight months later.

Almost all were immediately relieved of pain, and some were entirely free of pain. Very likely, the cancer had started to spread to the bones, lungs, liver or other parts of the body before the operation, Dr Brunschwig said. It is too early to tell whether the operation will prevent ultimate death from such a spread in any of the patients.

The first operation was performed in December 1940 and "no cures yet can be made about its status," the surgeon said. But it might save lives if it were done early in cancer of the pelvis that could not be controlled by X-rays, he added.

After extensive surgery, elimination from both bowel and kidney is handled by a rubber bag which is hermetically sealed to the abdomen. Dr Brunschwig said the new operation apparently is "the most radical surgical attack so far described for pelvic cancer, and also would appear to be among the most radical of abdominal operations that have been carried out with some consistency."—Associated Press.

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67 Queen's Road

Tel: 23368

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Morning Post Building.

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